But even within the limits of more pasrecreation there might well be specialization: some areas, for instance, arranged as shady concert groves, with little or no turf, for the comfortable accommodation of large crowds at band concerts; one or more places arranged for night illuminations with electric fountains, and provision for the display of fireworks on the occasion of national celebrations; one more squares treated with a series of basins for the display of the brilliant aquatic flowers, some devoted especially to evergreen winter effects, and very many arranged in all their details with a view to giving the maximum refreshment in the summer weather by means of shade well distributed and by means of gushing, rippling, sparkling, living water-not in a series of repeated commonplace forms, but infinite in its variations, and when wisely used always full of a new charm and re-

Parkway on Potomac. way should skirt the bank of the Potomac to the mouth of Rock creek.

"A broad, paved quay or landing place should extend the shore line out to the deep main channel and present to the river a smooth, continuous wall, instead of jutting piers which retard the current and tend to cause shouling. This quay should be on a level with the adjacent land, which is likely to be occupied in the future, as at present, by various industries using bulky water-borne freight-such as coal yards, gas works, paving concerns, and the like-to which the material can be transferred from the quay by wagons, tram as, or belt conveyors, much as it is now handled by the more enterprising abutters. The park drive and promenade should be carried through at the landward side of the quay proper, between it and the com-mercial establishments, but at a higher level with frequent arched openings under for the transfer of goods, and possi-

eparated by the difference in level from cities notably Paris, Vienna and Budapest there are such combinations of a commercia: quay with a promenade at a higher level and they form, in many cases, the popular and delightful resorts for the ple; but in no case, we believe, are the ditions so favorable as at Washington, for elsewhere the abutting private land and streets are invariably at the higher level, necessitating the transfer of goods up occasional inclines and across the promenade at grade, whereas, in this case, merchandise can be readily transferred at any point without the least interference be business and pleasure.

the Pennsylvania avenue bridge across Rock creek, as the lower portion of the creek is a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and is as much a part of the commercial water front as the Potomac itself; but above Pennsylvania avenue entirely different conditions prevail, and a different treatment must be adopted. Moreover, it is to be understood that the accompanying for the quay is merely typical, and would be modified at various points to conditions-at places by the omission of the street on the inner side of view that sweeps due west over mile after the drive, at places by different arrange-ments of the levels, at places, perhaps, across the river to Virginia. To descend by the omission of the inner retaining wall and the substitution of a bank. The precise line, moreover, of the quay front and of the taking line can be fixed only after a detailed survey, with soundings and foun-dation tests; but in the main the project here set forth is unquestionably practicable and would provide at once the most convenient and most agreeable treatment for the connection between the parks and for the commercial water front.

not likely to increase with the passage of

suggested as alternatives in the treatment of Rock creek and its accompanying parkway between Pennsylvania avenue and Massachusetts avenue:

nto streets and lots for sale.

nection with Georgetown.

# The Massachusetts avenue crossing over

ried out, but although this fill will interfere with the perfect execution of the open valley plan, we feel compelled to recomthe definite adoption of the on grounds of economy, conice and beauty. An explicit state-of the steps which led to this concluwould burden the report needlessly and herefore confined to appendix H, page We may point out, however, that the rk drives and paths under the open-valplan would be separated by grade, like se of the Georgetown harbor quay, from ct with the commercial traffic of a sy district; but while the activity of the front is interesting to look down the sights of the inland region be-Pennsylvania avenue and Q street the most part merely shabby, sorand disagreeable. It is therefore a very fortunate opportunity that permits the seclusion of the parkway in a valley the immediate sides of which can be controlled and can be made to limit the view to a selfcontained landscape, which may be ocautiful even though restricted. North of Q street the valley becomes very attractive and takes on something of the sylvan char-acter which it has in its upper partien. A branch drive should lead to Sheridan circle, and the main drive should rise along the easterly side of the valley so as to get a ging view and so as to pass just under ssachusetts avenue, permitting an easy meetion with it. From this point to the logical Park there are no serious diffi-les, and the problem reduces itself to me of careful and judicious detailed ad-istment of the construction to the topograand vegetation of the valley.

undary streets."

## Zoological Park.

living animals under agreeable and natural surroundings. The danger of destroying the natural scenery in Rock Creek Park is dis-tussed and plans for ample roadways for the future are outlined. The acquirement of Fort Reno Park is recommended, as is land on Soapstone branch, which enters

Provide the future are outlined. The acquirement park and playground.

Piney Branch and Savanuah Parkway.

"Turning from the western to the con-Broad branch where it joins Rock creek. "Turning from the western to the cen-This is needed as a western entrance to tral section, it is of the utmost importance Rock Creek Park from Connecticut avenue. to secure an agreeable park-like connec-

report says: "As part of a through parkway, the valley offers an opportunity for the drive to pass under Connecticut avenue with its heavy and swift suburban electric cars, and to rise through the opener and broader stretch to the west, reaching by a slight turn on an easy grade one of the spurs of the high ridge in which the western portion of the District culminates. From this point, system. at an elevation of 340 feet, is to be obtained another extensive eastern view down the valley and over Rock Creek Park to diers' Home, a view that might well be marked by a terrace or concourse, especially as the character of the parkway would change at this point from the in formal type appropriate in the wooded valley to a formal avenue across the high plateau, the terrace thus making a strong terminus for the latter and emphasizing the drop into the valley. The formal section would be a widening of Yuma street, laid out but not constructed, and would lead directly to a circle at the junction of Ne braska avenue and Wisconsin avenue, com-monly known as Tenley road, within 2,000

Park and the city.

feet of the proposed Fort Reno Park, the highest point in the District of Columbia.

In connection with Nebraska avenue ex-

tended, a branch drive on easy grades can easily be provided to Fort Reno, thus bring-

it within pleasant reach of Rock Creek

ern escarpment of the narrow plateau,

where the land falls rapidly and steadily

from its elevation of 410 feet, disclosing a

ending it in a projecting concourse com-

cuildings by the acquirement of the slope

in view below; then, turning the road, it

can be carried down upon a very easy

side, giving the opportunity at some future time of developing a splendid series of ter-

races facing the view and the mile-long continuation of the parkway to the reser-

Receiving Reservoir.

partly in the state of Maryland. That por-

Battery Vermont, purchased by the Dis-trict for a girls' reform school is no longer

needed for its original purpose, and may

be grouped with the receiving reservoir

A "cliff drive along the Potomac" on the general line of the conduit is suggested, as

A Cliff Drive.

On this "cliff drive along the Potomae"

there should be no buildings between the

of the canal along the route are pointed

The site of Battery Parrott on a neigh-

Georgetown Parkway.

"To bring the upper Potomac into direct

connection with the city and to provide

creek parkway near Massachusetts avenue.

and run on a direct line by easy grades to

the gap south of the naval observatory. In passing through the lands of George-

town College, which are likely to remain

Crossing the Ridge.

"In crossing the ridge at 35th street and

the Tenleytown road the central drive

would be depressed below the side streets,

in order to pass beneath those two busy

streets. East of this ridge the takings

should widen out so as to preserve the charming valley scenery which extends from this point to Rock creek. A branch

without destroying its beauty; but, in addition to these absolute requirements, a projecting piece of land of about 13.5 acres is included in order to provide a dignified

for a single drive and paths.

for park purposes."

"The receiving reservoir grounds-acres

voir and the District line.

grade by means of two reverses on the hill

Commenting further on this suggestion, the tion between Rock Creek Park and Soldiers' Home as bringing into organic relation two of the largest and most beautiful places of recreation lying within reach of the principal residence district of the city, and considered in relation to the proposed new holdings such a connection would form one of the links binding the eastern and the western parks into a comprehensive

"Starting from the Piney Branch entrance of Rock Creek Park at 16th street, the line would continue for some distance in the valley of Piney Branch, thus tak-ing advantage of one of the most charming passages of natural valley scenery in the District. This leads to the grounds of the Municipal Hospital, which will always be maintained in a park-like and attractive fashion. Rising from the valley by an easy grade along the southerly side of the hospital grounds, which the parkway tak-ings would round out and complete, the route would enter a formal plaza to be created at the 7th street entrance to the hespital, where there will be a convergence of streets, according to the adopted high-way plan, from eight different directions. Between this point and the Soldiers' Home it would be easy to form, by widening Savannah street, a magnificent formal boulevard 4,000 feet in length, terminated on the west by the new hospital buildings and on the east by the Soldiers' Home itself. While the present buildings of the latter do not lie exactly on the axis of "From the Tenley circle, continuing on the widened Yuma street, a distance of if placed so as to complete the quadrangle posed treatment would be a great lake sur-

problem is simply to do away with the low, amphibious areas which are alternately flooded and exposed, and to convert them either into deep water or into dry land; but incidentally the improvements may be made to provide increased commercial water frontage, while a part of the reclaimed lands may be used as a park.

The plans for the improvement of the Anacostia river with a view to commercial occupancy below Benning bridge pre-pared by Col. Allen and submitted to Congress in 1898 are approved by the com-mission with slight modifications. The principle of treatment suggested by the commission is to exclude the Potomac floods by a dam at the head of the commercial channel, thus avoiding the necessity for raising the large area of meadows now subject to occasional overflow. Between the dam and the District line practically all the flats now covered at ordinary high water would be dredged out to a depth of twelve feet, providing a great basin or series of basins of deep, clean water, the dredged material going to supply the additional filling needed on the commercial section. Such fragments of flats as were not thus excavated would be raised by filling bears ordinary high-water mark but the above ordinary high-water mark, but the greater part of the meadows, with their numerous and beautiful clumps of trees, would not be raised, thus avoiding filling

rounded by a charming park. There would

be opportunity for boating and playing

To Protect a Landscape.

to give points from which it could be ade-

bordering hills on the Washington side, one

of which is already owned by the District

Reform School, while a large part of the

marsh land is claimed by the government. The total area of the proposed park is 1,143 acres, of which 535 would be occupied by water.

"At the northwestly corner of the proposed

Anacostia Park is a group of commanding hills, occupied by the Boys' Reform School. A portion of this land should be transferred

o the control of the park authorities, both

on account of the importance of the hill in the landscape of the park and because of the view which can be obtained from it

down the Anacostia valley. At the south-westerly corner a similar transfer should

be made of a portion of the city farm, which is occupied by the jail and tempora-

rily by the almshouse. The buildings of the reform school and of the jail are few in

proportion to the area of their grounds, and if treated with due regard to their appear-

ance from the park will supplement its landscape materially."

On High Summits.

The chain of forts on the higher summits

from Fort Stevens near Rock Creek Park

to Fort Thayer near the reform school, are

referred to as desirable as future local

parks. East of the Anacostia is a similar

"About two miles southwest of the pro-

posed Hillside reservation the valley of Stickfoot creek runs down from the Fort

drive on the main ridge to the river at a point opposite the navy yard and near An-acostia bridge. The upper third of the val-

ernment Hospital for the Insane; in the

middle third runs Sheridan avenue, follow-

chain of hilltop forts, useful for the

same purpose. The report continues:

"To protect and inclose this landscape, and

park is dwelt upon. The pressing sanitary acquired, with the view to the construction of a road and such other means of making the water front available as the develop-ment of the back country may ultimately require.

"Along the Anacostia, from Giesboro Point to Massachusetts avenue, there is a wide margin of flats which must be re-claimed as discussed in connection with the Anacostia Park. The greater part of the reclaimed lands will best serve the interests of the community if utilized for commercial purposes under private ownership, but the portion in front of the government hospital should be added to the grounds of that in-

#### stitution. On the Washington Side.

"On the Washington side of the Anacos tia river it is equally important that the permanent public control of the water front should be made a part of the channel improvement and that a consistent comprehensive project should be adopted for its treatment in connection with the improvement of the western water front along Washington channel, recently brought under public control by the decision of the

"Potomac Park should be treated with great open meadows fringed by trees along the water." Of the Memorial bridge the report says:

"The commission recommends that when an appropriation comes to be made the location should be changed so as to begin the Washington approach at the Lincoln rial site, and that the direction of the bridge should be a straight line to the Arlington mansion. The extreme width of constructed and the comparatively flat tobridge inappropriate, and unless the clearance is at least eighty feet the bridge must have a draw, since to shut off the harbor of Georgetown would appear to be inadvisable. The construction of a draw precludes the idea of a bridge of masonry, which is the highest type of a monumental structure. A continuous steel bridge, resting on stone piers, would be much more dignified than a bridge composed in part of arches and in part of draws, which would seem to cut the bridge into two portions in mid-channel. It is better to meet the exigencles of the problem in an entirely frank manner, and to accept inexorable conditions, rather than attempt disguise or subterfuge. If a bridge entirely of masonry arches could be constructed, then the commission unhesitatingly would approve such a design, but since that consummation is beyond reach. then architectural candor demands a steel bridge on masonry piers.

"The monumental portion of the bridge should reach from the Washington bank to Analostan Island, where a great concourse to carry some great design in sculpture should be constructed. From the island to the Virginia shore the bridge may be more simple in treatment.

### Analostan Island.

"Analostan Island, about eighty-eight acres in extent, lies on the westerly side of the Potomac, opposite the axis of the mall and south of Georgetown. It is a long, narrow, triangular, swampy island and sand bar, with its smaller end down stream. Covered in part by trees and in part by sedges and water plants, it forms an important and beautiful part of all the views over the Potomac, and should not be permitted to come into disagreeable occupancy Add to this that it will be crossed by the proposed memorial bridge and thus rendered directly accessible, and it seems a very desirable and inexpensive addition to

The commission approves the project of connecting this city with Mount Vernon by a boulevard. They recommend line No. 6 discussed in Col. Hains' report, with a few modifications. While the construction of this boulevard might be delayed, the land

#### for it should be secured at on Improving the Mall.

The improvement of the mall is discussed in great detail. L'Enfant's plan for this improvement is reviewed and the report

"The grounds pertaining to the Capitol were laid out originally to stand foursquare with the rectilinear street system of the city. Since 1803, when Thornton marked the boundaries of these grounds, nnovations, resulting in various curved projections, have so complicated the original plans, especially on the western side, Bulfinch gates and fence, which so strongly emphasized the original frontage of 1,600 feet, that is also the width of the mail. The restoration of this original fea-ture of the Capitol design and the construction of a terrace 1,000 feet in width form a natural base, affording the broadest possible support to the superimposed structure, which, resting upon this base

as on a plinth, gains an apparent additional height of 40 feet. "The slope from the upper terrace to 1st street west should be relieved and enriched by basins and fountains in which the water, falling from one level to another, is poured finally into a great central basin at the street level. So L'Enfant intended in his plan for 'a grand cascade formed of the water from the sources of the Tiber.

"On the western side of the Capitol grounds, where Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues converge, the L'Enfant plan shows 'a public walk, through which carriages may ascend to the upper square of the federal house.' According to the plans now submitted this great place of convergence, the Capitol, is approached through a concourse in the form of a rectangle 1,000 feet long by 450 feet in width, its width being measured by the terrace above described, its length by two public buildings to stand as sentinels to the Capitol. This area, relieved by plots of green, forms the connection between the Capitol grounds "This great area, with its parterres of

the mall area in accordance with general distribution of the L'Enfant plan, with such enlargements as the conditions of today have made desirable. The areas adjoining B streets north and south, averaging more than 400 feet in width from the Capitol to the monument, afford spacious sites for the great museums and those buildings devoted to scientific purposes.

"The axis of the Capitol and the monument is clearly defined by an avenue a ment is clearly defined by an avenue a mile and a half in length, 300 feet broad, walled on either side by elms planted in formal processions, four abreast. This avenue, differing from the great thoroughfares, becomes a long expanse of undulat-ing green bordered by shaded roads, parklike in character. Beneath the shade of the supporting rows of elms one may walk or drive between the monument and Capitol protected from the sun. These two plantations of elms traversed by paths are similar in character to the mall, which is justly regarded as the most beautiful fea-ture of Central Park in the city of New

The American elm was chosen because of its architectural character and because in the District of Columbia this tree is at ts best, notable examples being found in the Capitol grounds.

The Cross-Axis of the Mall. "The area included between 7th and 9th streets, bisecting the mall, naturally forming the thoroughfare between the body of the city and the river front, should be treated as such. This treatment, necessary because of the city traffic, also serves to relieve the monotony of the great length of the mail; and the space when laid out as a garden will become a great resting place for the thousands of people who live in its immediate neighborhood.

"For the proposed new National Museum building no finer or more commanding site can be selected than the square fronting on B street south, where the gentle elevation of the ground affords opportunity for a structure that shall dominate this subordinate cross-axis of the mall.

## Pennsylvania Avenue Division.

"The area included between Pennsylvania avenue and B street north as extended is now so used and occupied as to be a blot upon the city. The direction of Pennsylvania avenue creates diagonal fronts in the case of a number of the blocks facing on that thoroughfare; and this fact, taken in connection with the further fact that the north side of Pennsylvania avenue presents an irregular cornice line (and must do so as long as the avenue is privately occu-pied), makes it impossible to attain archirectural symmetry. The northern side of Pennsylvania avenue is devoted to the business of the city, and, therefore, the con-tinued location within the area south of the avenue of that certain class of public buildings adapted to the business uses of

the citizens seems desirable.
"Because the space between 7th and 9th streets face upon a square, is midway be-tween the Capitol and the White House, and at the convergence of those streets and avenues where business is concentrated, public opinion has long marked it as the proper site for the much-needed District building. In fact, the District has already acquired for this purpose the space be tween the avenue and the front of the present Center market, and Congress has retained an option to the purchase of the remaining area.

#### Providing for Center Market. "In order to install the great Center mar-

ket of the city within a territory adequate to enable the business to be conducted within the market itself without encroaching upon the public thoroughfares, the entire triangle bounded by Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues and 11th street has been set aside. The new market should be constructed with streets running through it, as in the admirable examples at Paris. Budapest and other cities of continental Europe. In this way the market will become an architectural feature of the avenue, pro-tected by law against those outlying invasions of the streets and walks from which we in this country have so long suffered, but which have been successfully

overcome in Europe.
"The post office building, already too small for the business of the department and to those bureaus that are awaiting such a development as in time will call for individual buildings. The Post Office Department proper should occupy a separate building.

"The proposed hall of records, requiring a large storage space and a location in proximity to the departments, might properly occupy a portion of the area between 13th and 14th streets, while that between 14th and 15th streets, extending from the avenue to B street, would accommodate an armory for the brigade of the District militia. The armory building should be constructed in such a style as to make it the proper frame for the White Lot, immediately to the west, and the principal entrance to this building should be opposite the center of the circle, which has been set apart as the great drill ground

### of the District. Treatment for Minor Areas.

"The triangular area included between Maryland avenue and B street south, and extending from 4th to 15th street south, corresponding to the space south of Pennsylvania avenue, offers opportunities for additional sites for public buildings of a minor character, or it may be treated as additional park space, as the demands may determine. In a similar manner the lozenge-shaped space between New York avenue and B and 32d streets may be treated.

"The triangle west of 17th street extended, and immediately adjoining the Potomac river, is intended to be treated as a wood, laid out with alleys after the manner of Lenotre, from whose works L'Enfant drew

part of a group which should include a well public baths, a symnasium and a theater. In addition to the provision made for athletic sports, the formal treatment of this portion of the tidal basin affords am ple opportunities during the summer months for swimming and during the winple ter for skating. Moveover, it serves as a means of communication for boats betw the basins in Potomac Park and the Wash-

ington channel "Where the axis of Maryland avenue intersects the axis of the White House, a site is found for a great memorial, to become the central feature of the group of build-ings above referred to. So constructed as to be at once a shelter and a point of van-tage, this structure should be adorned with

### statues commemorating national heroes. The Lincoln Memorial.

The Lincoln memorial site set aside by the commission is on the axis of 32d street, and becomes the great point of divergence for the drives leading northeasterly into the Potomac Park and northwesterly to the Rock Creek parks. Here also begins the Memorial bridge, pointing directly to the mansion house at Arlington. Describing this memorial site the report says:
"The great parallelogram directly west of

the Monument garden, 1,600 feet in width and extending for a mile to the Potomac, has for its chief feature the Lincoln memorial. This memorial, placed on the main axis of the Capitol, becomes the gate of approach to the park system of the Dis-trict of Columbia. Centering upon it, as a great point of reunion, are the drives leading eastward to the Potomac Park, westward across the proposed Memorial bridge to Arlington, and northward by the riverside drive to the parks of Rock creek. Seen from the Monument platform, an avenue of water 200 feet in width and 2,300 feet in length, continues the mall system and con-nects the Lincoln with the Washington memorial. This canal, similar in character and seneral treatment to the canals of Versailles, Fontainebleau and Vaux le Vi-compte, introduces into the formal landcape an element of repose and great beauty.

### Universal in Character.

"Whatever may be the exact form of the memorial to Lincoln, it should be universal in character and worthy in every particular to stand on the axis with the dome and the monument. The type which the commission has in mind is a great portice of Doric columns, rising from an unbroken stylobate. This portice, while affording a point of vantage from which to obtain a commanding outlook both upon the river and eastward to the Capitol, has its chief function in the support of a panel bearing the monument is erected. The portico contemplated in the plans, consisting of columns 40 feet in height, occupies a space at 200 feet in length and 50 feet in width. It is approached by flights of stairs on the east and the west, is embellished with appropriate groups of sculpture and is surstatuary.

"At the head of the canal, at the castern approach to the monument, it is proposed to place a statue of Abraham Lincoln. Surrounding the monument and framing it, to plant linden trees four rows deep, to form a peristyle of green, from which radiate various avenue centering upon the monument itself.

"The location of the Lincoln memorial was fixed deliberately, not only to carry to its suitable termination the mail, but also for historic reasons, for it is well settled that the two commanding figures in the his-tory of the United States are those of Washington and Lincoln; they alone are unquestionably among the immortals."

## Monument Grounds.

The report discusses the treatment of the grounds pertaining to the Washington monument and gives a review of the work of providing a monument for Washington. The need for improving the surroundings of the monument is dwelt upon and of the plans for such improvement the report

says: "The first consideration was the creation of those axial relations which are absolutely essential to the solution of the problem. This end line has been attained in so far as the Capitol is concerned by the columwhich it temporarily houses, should be devoted to the needs of the local post office mail and bordering the carpet of green sward, by means of which is formed a vista through which one gazes from the monucolumns of elms climb the slope to the monument, and, widening out at the right and left on extended terraces, form a great body of green, strengthening the broad platform from which the obelisk rises in majestic serenity, undisturbed by any object which can possibly come into contrast with it. The groves on the terraces become places of rest, from which extended views may be had of the busy city and the sunny stretches of river winding at the foot of the Virginia hills. Beneath the trees, at the ends of the vista formed by 'ne paths, small temple-like structures are placed to serve the varied purposes of rest and re

### freshment. A Complicated Problem.

"To establish axial relations between the monument and the White House is a more complicated problem; and it was only after a long process of elimination of the various forms of treatment which suggested themselves that a sunken garden framed in by the tree-bearing terraces in the form of a Greek cross was finally decided upon. The true center is marked by a great pool on the level of the ground, similar to the pools at Versailles and in the gardens of the Tuilleries at Paris. Rectangular basins of water support-or rather point to-the con-tral pool, and from the garden a sight of steps 300 feet in width, corresponding to the width of the tapis vert in the mall, lead to the base of the monument, thus giving to that structure the forty additional feet of height which rightfully belong to it.
"From the terraces on the north one looks

off over the military maneuvers on White Lot; the southern terraces command a view of the athletic contests on the Washington common, and the aquatic sports on the ba-sin, the lakes and the river; while rom the White House, sitting on its stately the line of vision sweeps across parad across terraces and gardens, and the field of sports to the Potomac and the purple hills of Virginia."

## CHINESE SUICIDES. How Imperial Officials Executed Sen

### tence on Themselves. From the London Globe. A Chinese paper published in Pekin has

obtained the following details relative to the deaths of the high officials Chauchuchiau, Yung-nien, and Prince Chwang, who committed suicide on command of the emperor. It is impossible to give the full report, as the details of the actual suicides are given with true Chinese barbarity and unadorned lucidity. The whole account, however, bears the stamp of truth, and the statement of the Chinese court that the three officials had paid the penalty for their crimes, hitherto unproved, may hereby be considered as confirmed. The report runs: Chauchuchiau ate gold leaf, which is the distinguished method of taking one's life among well-to-do Chinese. Death is caused not by poisoning, as is generally assumed, but by asphyxia, as the thin gold leaves stick in the air passages. Hoping against hope, however, that the empress would tion of the tidal basin is disposed so as to form a lake of sylvan character attractive to the pleasure seeker by either land or water. This informal area is intended to relieve the formal treatment of neighbor.

Prince Chwang, who received the news of his sentence in Pu-Choo-fu, a large town in the southwest of Shansi, immediately hanged himself in a temple of the local Mandarin, with whom he was living, in the presence of the imperial commissioner, Kongalana and the white will compare sentence. pau-kwa. He used the white silk cord sent

The White House Section.

"The space south of the White House, known as the White Lot, should be left practically undisturbed. Four rows of trees, however, planted formally on the axes of the treasury, and the State, War and Navy Department buildings, the one abutting on 15th street, the other on 17th street, tempt the promenader from the hot and dusty streets of the city to a shady walk leading to the monument. This planting, intended to be of linden trees, becomes an American 'Unter den Linden.'

pau-kwa. He used the white slik cord sent him by the emperor, as a significant sign of the militated punishment. Yung-nien, the president of the court of censors, was the most cowardly. He was in prison in Singan-fu, and continually upbraided Prince Ching "for leaving him in the lurch." He suffocated himself with earth before the imperial decree, so his death was kept hidden some days till the decree was published. Prince Tuan anticipated his banishment and on receiving the sentence at Ningsla, a town on the Mongolian frontier, whither he had fied, proceeded at once to Turkestan lest the allies might still demand his death.

"Your husband," said the canvasser for the city directory, "is a blacksmith, according to last year's book; that's correct,

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE MALL.

ing the right bank of the creek and bordered by open land, and the lower third runs through open lewland and flats. A parkway should be provided for in this valley to give convenient and agreeable access to the Fort drive from the Anacostia "The wooded portion is crossed by the

bridge. Glesboro' Parkway. "South of the Government Hospital for the Insane the ridge continues nearly level to Fort Preble and Bard Engle Point, with a steep slope all along to the lowland along the Potomac. The views from this ridge are so remarkably fine, and the steep slope is so ill adapted to ordinary city subdivision, that a wide parkway, running nearly parallel with the present Glesboro' road, is much to be desired. It should provide at the edge of the narrow plateau a street for house frontage, together with a park drive and paths commanding the view, and it should include the whole slope below, in order to control the outlook by preventing the erection of obstructive buildings and

the too continuous growth of tall trees. Anacostia Embankment. "Provision should be made for the public control of the entire water front from the government property at the southern end of the District to Anacostia Park at Massa-

green, serves the double purpose of a tion of the tidal basin is disposed so as to broad thoroughfare in front of the Capitol form a lake of sylvan character attractive and an organic connection between the Capitol grounds and the mall system, thus restoring the relations originally intended. Brilliantly illuminated and embellished with fountains, this square may be com-pared both in extent and in treatment with the Place de la Concorde in Paris.
"By reason of its commanding location

this square offers exceptional opportunity for monumental treatment, and as its chief for monumental treatment, and as its chief decoration the commission urge the Grant memorial. Associated with the Grant should be the figures of his two great lieutenants, Sherman and Sheridan, standing independently, yet so as to form a single composition. Placing the defenders of the Union at the point of convergence of the great avenues uniting at the Capitol suggests as an appropriate name Union Square.

# The Capitol Grounds.

and their related areas as the base of the composition, we next come to the treatment of that great stretch of land laid out as the grand approach to the Capitol. In order to restore the relation which was intended to exist between the Capitol and the monument, the plan of the commission provides chusetts avenue. Along the Potomac, from that B street north be extended eastward

the studies of L'Enfant. This driveway also commands a prospect of the river for

# "Having considered the Capitol grounds

street, tempt the promenader from the hot and dusty streets of the city to a shady walk leading to the monument. This planting, intended to be of linden trees, becomes an American 'Unter den Linden.'

"The parallelogram, included between 15th and 17th streets as extended to the river, and between the monument garden and the Potomac Park, is devoted to the use of the people as a place of recreation, and hence is named in this report 'Washington Common.' The plan contemplates a great stadium bordered by smaller playgrounds fitted for various uses; and under "Not exact."

ing portions of the composition. Skirting

the river wall, a driveway, half shaded, recalls the public garden on the Grand canal at Venice, which likewise entered into

tiations with the owners should largely influence the final selection of route."

Shepherd's landing to Glesboro' Point, the shores are nearly level agricultural land ten or twenty feet above the river. A margin about 200 feet in width should here be that B street north be extended eastward to Pennsylvania avenue, thus securing for the mall a uniform width of 1,600 feet the system proposed by the commission is provided with buildings suitable for locker and dressing rooms. These buildings form blacksmythe."

## freshment." "Beginning at the site of the Lincoln memorial, at the westerly extremity of the mall as extended to the Potomac, a park-

bly, also, for storage purposes. On the Water Front. actual conflict with the pleasure travel, the activity of the water front would really add to the interest of the parkway and give a character to it possessed by no other in this country. In several European river

"This quay treatment is proposed for the entire stretch between Potomac Park and

Georgetown Harbor. "It would be possible, if it should ultimately be thought wise, to continue a simthar treatment along the whole frontage of Georgetown harbor, and thus to arrange a continuous drive along the river from Potomac Park past the Aqueduct bridge and by a rising grade to the upper Potomae drive, but such a construction would be so costly that it has not been seriously contemplated, the more so as the difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are

"Two radically different plans have been

from this land except that portion which touches the palisades of the Potomac. First. To build a large covered masonry From this portion, however, views up and down the river are to be had, and in the remainder time and care will develop some culvert or sewer for the creek, and to fill nd and over this structure so is to obliterate the valley and raise it to the very beautiful woodland scenery to which level of the adjacent lands, constructing a the large pond-like reservoir will give great parkway or boulevard upon a portion of the filled land and subdividing the remainder interest. This land should, therefore be treated consistently with a view to its ultimate development as a park. An adja-cent block of land, including the site of

"Second. To improve the present open nannel of the creek, regrade its banks and improve them for park purposes, and to construct roads and paths within the park thus formed, spanning the valley by fre-quent street bridges to provide close con-

# Along Massachusetts Avenue.

Rock creek has been designed and is under

District line to the region about the Great Falls, the natural beauty of which is well construction as a culvert and fill upon the worth preserving. There should be a na-tional park about the Great Falls. assumption that the first plan will be cardrives and the river. The natural charms out. Fort Kemble, north of the Potomac palisades, should serve as a park and as a southern terminus of Nebraska avenue. boring hill is but little less important. an approach from Georgetown to the Zoological Park and Rock creek, a parkway is proposed from the end of Potomac drive at the valley of Foundry Branch, half a "The valley of Foundry Branch must be spanned by a viaduct a little north of the present electric railway trestle, and as the valley is deep, narrow and picturesque, it would be well to preserve it as a part of the parkway between the New Cut road and the river. From this valley the line would cross the ridge upon the end of which stands the Georgetown observatory. always agreeable and park-like, the width might be reduced to the minimum requisite

ndaries shown on the map are rmined party for those reasons, but in some some action of the proper regrad-of the valley sides and other essential struction. Above that point they are de-nined party for those reasons, but in ces so as to include some exceptionally hillside woods that now form an imant part of the valley landscape, and if down and replaced by houses would utterly change its character. In so far as it was practicable, without essential injury parkway, we have followed lines aldy fixed for streets on the highway us and elsewhere have provided for new

# The Zoological Park of 170 acres is spe-

Clalized for the preservation and exhibit of

VIEW OF THE MONUMENT AND CAPITOL DOME FROM THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. about 1,000 feet brings the line to the west-already partially formed, would come pre-cisely at the head of the proposed boule-

#### vard, making, with the hospital, a composition of remarkable dignity.

About Soldiers' Home. "Swinging around the new building of the Soldiers' Home to the north, the continua- | quately commanded, we should propose to from this height it would be possible, by tion of the parkway would pass south of include the faces and crests of some of the cutting at the top of the escarpment and the two cometeries and would follow the bordering hills on the Washington side one the two cemeteries and would follow the valley along the boundary of the home cessive grades, but to do so would be to so valley along the boundary of the home ignore the opportunity here offered by the to Harewood road. To secure good grades topographic conditions. Instead of so and preserve the beauty of the valley cerdoing we should advise carrying the tain tain additional lands would have to be acquired and thrown into the grounds, comparkway level out to the very brink, there pensating for some of the boundary strips that would elsewhere have to be taken manding the sunset view in its perfection, preserved from the intrusion of future from them. Following Harewood road the parkway would skirt the beautiful open valley to the west, and near the southeast-ern corner of the grounds would turn within the edge of the woods into the valley and follow its course, thus avoiding a grade crossing of the electric cars and surface traffic of Michigan avenue, which now crosses the valley in fill and would pass over the parkway by a suitable bridge. A lessening of grades and doing away with some of the abrupt turns in the Soldiers' Home grounds is recommended and the opportunity for a grand formal enin extent, situated at the westerly edge of the District, close to the Potomac river, lie trance to the park at the head of North partly in the state of Maryland. That porervoir can be made an important supple-ment to the park system. A strip of land tion in the District is heavily wooded and the land is of a basin-like formation. No should be acquired next to Howard Univiews of any importance are to be had

versity for a drive to connect Howard Park with the reservoir and the Soldiers' Home grounds. Eckington Parkway. "The connection from Soldiers' Home to the proposed park on the Patterson property should follow at first the valley extending south from Michigan avenue toward Eckington. This valley, now crossed diagonally by Lincoln avenue, is charmingly wooded for a distance of half a mile, and it should be the aim in fixing the boundaries to preserve this charm to the utmost.

The Metropolitan Branch railroad would be crossed by an overhead bridge and the parkway would join the wooded portion of the Patterson property at a high level, so that the continuation of the drive it would afford splendid views. Such treat-ment of the river should extend beyond the through the park woods would not be com-plicated by the new location of the Balti-

### more and Ohio tracks, which should pass under this part of the park by a short

tunnel. Patterson Park. "About a mile and a quarter northeast of the Capitol, just beyond Florida avenue and west of the large tract of finely wooded land occupied by the Columbian Institution for Deaf Mutes, is a beautiful piece of land, formerly the Patterson estate. It is ing the city proper, and its northern part high and undulating, is covered with grove of large old trees, from the edge of which there is an inspiring outlook over the open southerly slope leading down to a broad gentle pasture enlivened by a very few outstanding trees. There is probably no better example in the whole District of the 'park-like' type of landscape, using the word in its stricter sense, and its acquisi tion is desirable not only for the sake of its great natural beauty, but because its stretch of nearly level green sward, lying between Eckington and Northeast Wash-ington, would be of the utmost value to the future population of the surrounding re-gion. The grove about the old mansion and to the north of it would be hardly less val-uable, for it is of such a character and upon such comparatively gentle slopes as to adapt it to use by large numbers of

## people better than any other large piece of woodland available for park purposes. Railroad Tracks in Tunnel.

ine fixed by act of Congress for the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, which would here be fifty-five feet below grade, and it is very desirable, if the region is to become a park, that the hill should be tunneled rather than gashed by a wide, open cut. Parallel to the track and about two hundred feet from it is the line of New York avenue, as shown extended on the highway plans. If the tracks are placed in a tunnel the ave-nue might be diverted slightly to the north both for the sake of an easy gradient and around the hill and made the limit of the park, or it might be carried straight through as a traffic street below grade in a comparatively narrow cut crossed by the park drives and paths upon masonry arches, as is done in the case of the transverse streets in Central Park, New York. rom this point to Rock creek. A branch similar in treatment should connect with the naval observatory grounds.

"The boundaries are so fixed as to provide for border streets on reasonable grades, including the best of the valley scenery and permitting the construction of a central drive, paths, and so forth, without destroying its heavier, but is odd.

"Between the Patterson property and Mount Hamilton there are no natural features of much attractiveness and a formal type of parkway would seem to meet the requirements of the case. Two routes are open—to the north or to the south of Mount Olivet cemetery. Either would be con-venient and agreeable, but on the whole that to the north seems the better, chiefly because of easier grades in passing the base of Mount Hamilton and continuing on to Anacostia Park. Here again considerations of land cost as ascertained by nego-tiations with the owners should largely in-fluence the final selection of route."